

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2017**

**“
Democracy must be built
through open societies that
share information.
When there is information,
there is enlightenment.”**

- Atifete Jahjaga

MISSION

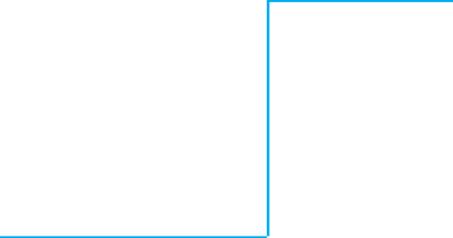
SUPPORT THE COLLECTIVE EFFORT TO ERADICATE CORRUPTION IN ORDER TO BUILD A FUTURE SRI LANKA WHICH IS PEACEFUL, EQUITABLE AND JUST

VISION

A NATION THAT UPHOLDS INTEGRITY

PURPOSE

CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF CORRUPTION, STRENGTHEN ANTI-CORRUPTION STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

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ANNUAL REPORT 2017

CONTENTS

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE	02
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE	03
RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI)	04
OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)	10
SHELTER FOR INTEGRITY	12
ELECTORAL INTEGRITY	16
RESEARCH	22
TISL IN THE MEDIA	24
INTERN STORIES	26
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	28
VOTE OF THANKS	30
FINANCIAL STATEMENT	31

CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

'Citizens exercising their RTI to seek information from public officials is a significant and transformative change. We can be proud that TISL has played a role in this change.'

As Sri Lanka entered its 8th year since the end of the war, corruption remains a scourge that is permeating and undermining our entire society. As the 'Yahapalana' or 'Nallatchi', Good Governance government stumbles on numerous allegations of corruption, TISL remains vigilant in its role of corruption watch dog, raising awareness among the public and supporting public efforts.

A few highlights of the year:

Citizens Exercising the Right to Information

– Citizens' right to seek and receive information from public authorities has been arguably one of the highlights in the struggle for transparent and accountable governance in 2017. The implementation of the Right to Information Act in February meant that focus was on promulgation and ensuring usage. TISL played a role in disseminating the Act to the public and lobbying for its effective use, particularly in relation to its everyday uses. Ordinary citizens using RTI to seek information from public officials is among the year's most significant and transformative changes. We can be proud that TISL has played a role in this change.

Open Government Partnership- 2017 featured the implementation of Sri Lanka's first Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan (NAP). Uniquely the OGP Civil Society Organisation Steering Committee, coordinated by TISL, was instrumental in preparing the

NAP, which was approved by the Cabinet in October 2016. TISL was re-confirmed as the OGP CSO coordinator by the OGP CSO Steering Committee members in February 2017 and continued engagement with civil society partners in monitoring implementation of the NAP, as well as ministries and other state institutions across the country whose responsibility it is to ensure implementation.

Shelter for Integrity – In 2017, TISL focused on expanding the scope of work of the Shelter for Integrity, also referred to as the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC), to go beyond providing legal advice to victims of corruption, aiming to strengthen its advocacy role, pursuing cases, litigation and research, and actively engaging the State on corruption related matters.

TISL's work on electoral integrity

- Ensuring clean elections and increasing women's representation in governing bodies are key objectives in TISL's work on electoral reform. Through collaboration with the March 12 movement, partner organizations and direct engagement with stakeholders, TISL was active on this front throughout the year preparing for the long delayed elections to the local bodies.

Asset Recovery - An area that has received limited attention in the public domain is the attempted retrieval of vast amounts of embezzled and ill-gotten funds that have been concealed in off shore accounts by corrupt individuals. TISL initiated work on asset recovery in 2017, focusing on articles regarding asset recovery within the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), and participating in both the UNODC Conference of State Parties (CoSP)

in Vienna and the Global Forum on Asset Recovery (GFAR) in Washington D.C.

Organizational sustainability

- As the organization is making new strides under the dynamic leadership of Executive Director Asoka Obeyesekere and his team of committed and capable staff, the priority of the Directors can now turn to future sustainability. TISL must work to establish an endowment which can sustain the organization and more importantly its work irrespective of the ebbs and flows of donor funding.

A strong anti-corruption movement in Sri Lanka

- All of us Sri Lankans, divided by race, religion, political and economic ideology, would agree that, we need to actively combat corruption in all spheres of our lives. This requires a strong and independent anti-corruption movement. A movement that captures the imagination of all shades of society, with a commitment to promote integrity and to combat corruption in all its forms.

As TISL we are uniquely placed to take a pivotal role in establishing and being part of such a movement and look to our members and our partners to take a key role in rolling this forward during the next few years.



S.C.C. Elankovan
Chairperson

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

2017 marked another exciting and vibrant year for TISL. In consolidating our work initiated under the 2020 Strategic Plan, TISL has strengthened key areas of engagement and deployed innovative methods to disseminate our message. This has happened against a backdrop of a fracturing government and ever declining trust in both politicians and the public service.

Encouragingly TISL continues to build a dynamic team, and has taken significant strides in ensuring that technical rigour underscores our positions, which has contributed to our significant media presence and importantly our ability to shape media attention – witnessed by our ongoing campaign on asset disclosure and ad-hoc positions, such as on the Lotteries Board.

Whilst the financial position of TISL has strengthened through a combination of effective fundraising and prudence, our focus must now include retaining and building on our current talent pool, mindful of the resource limitations throughout the sector. TISL has taken significant effort to develop personal expertise and provide media exposure to staff, to hone, develop and importantly recognise their invaluable work.

Significant programmatic success in 2017 has included our groundbreaking work on Right to Information (RTI). Following the commencement of RTI implementation in February, TISL has both been at the forefront of disseminating public information on RTI, in addition to developing the jurisprudence of RTI through its appellate framework.

Another programmatic highlight for 2017 was our work on asset recovery, with a particular focus on Sri Lanka's commitments under the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). This saw TISL contributing at the Global Forum for Asset Recovery (GFAR) and through our advocacy for comprehensive asset recovery legislation, we have been invited to participate on the drafting committee of the Proceeds of Crime Bill, which has been initiated in early 2018.

While TISL continues to primarily engage through print, electronic and social media, experimenting with new mediums to communicate our message was another highlight of 2017. An example of this innovation has been the trilingual cinema campaign on campaign finance, women's representation, asset declarations and the new local government electoral system, which have been shown in cinemas across the country. We have also witnessed the deployment of a RTI

van across several districts to raise RTI awareness and facilitate citizen requests. Our trilingual RTI animations also continue to be shown across state TV channels, which serves as the sole RTI public outreach campaign on electronic media.

We will continue to innovate both the medium and the content of our message, with our advocacy continuously striving for greater technical rigour and with time an ever greater data-driven message.

While many challenges remain in the fight against corruption, TISL goes forward as a stronger and more sustainable organisation. On behalf of the management of TISL, I thank all our members and other stakeholders for their invaluable collaboration and support and look forward to working closely in 2018.



S.C. Asoka Obeyesekere
Executive Director

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

The implementation of the Right to Information Act in February 2017 meant that, much of TISL's work over the year focused on the promulgation of the Act and ensuring its use. TISL played a significant role in disseminating the Act to the public and lobbying for its effective use, particularly in relation to its everyday uses.

On the 3rd of February 2017, the same day that the RTI Act was brought into effect, TISL submitted several public interest RTI requests with the Land Reform Commission, the Sri Lanka Customs, the Employees Provident Fund (EPF), the Election Commission and the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC). RTI Applications were also filed with the President and Prime Minister, requesting their Declaration of Assets and Liabilities. The requests regarding the President's and Prime Minister's asset declarations have resulted in an appeal to the RTI Commission, the result of which is still pending. All information received through such public interest information requests are published on TISL's RTI dedicated website, RTIWatch.LK, in the interest of transparency and in line with the spirit of the RTI Act.

[RTI launch press release](#)
[Filing Public interest RTIs](#)
[Press conference on RTI and RTI bus](#)
[RTI training of trainers](#)
[RTI panel discussion at Bar Association](#)

MAR

[MyRight training for disabled activists](#)

FEB

[RTI workshop at Sri Lanka Law College](#)
[RTI partners training](#)

APR



Over the year TISL initiated several outreach programs, including the mobilisation of an RTI promotional van to six selected districts, where informative docketts on the RTI process were distributed, street dramas were conducted and TISL introduced RTI through one-on-one encounters with the public. As a result of these efforts 154 RTI requests were facilitated on the spot by the TISL team. TISL also conducted training-of-trainer programs for civil society partners, including Sarvodaya, who were a key RTI partner in 2017. A RTI training module was formulated, printed and distributed. The module is designed in a file format, so that the module can evolve and grow as experience in the use of RTI progresses.

“RTI Hubs” were set up at the TISL Colombo Office, and in Vavuniya and Matara, working out of TISL’s Shelter for Integrity offices. These have been instrumental in facilitating RTI requests and assisting the public. The Colombo Hub facilitated over 100 requests in 2017, the Matara hub 40 requests and the Vavuniya Hub an impressive 524 RTI requests.

Launch of RTI hubs
RTI talk at the NCEASL
Lecture on RTI at Faculty of Law, University of Colombo
RTI Training for Coalition against Corruption

MAY

RTI training of trainers

JUN

Shooting of RTI movie
5 Deshodaya Peer Training Programmes

JUL

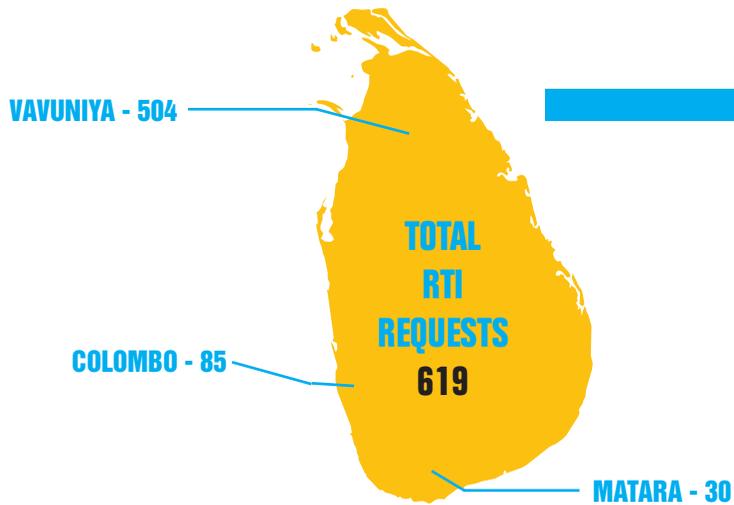
Relaunch of www.RTIwatch.lk
Screening of TISL’s RTI movie
RTI Van in 6 districts
RTI street dramas

SEP

Lumbini College debate finals on RTI

NOV

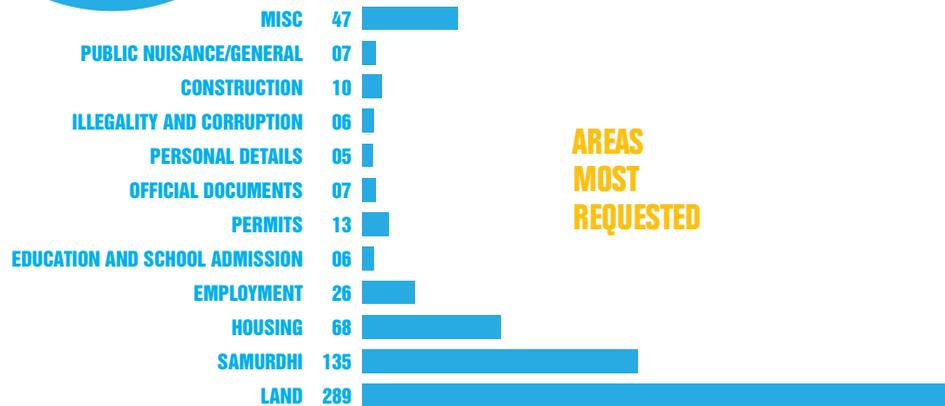
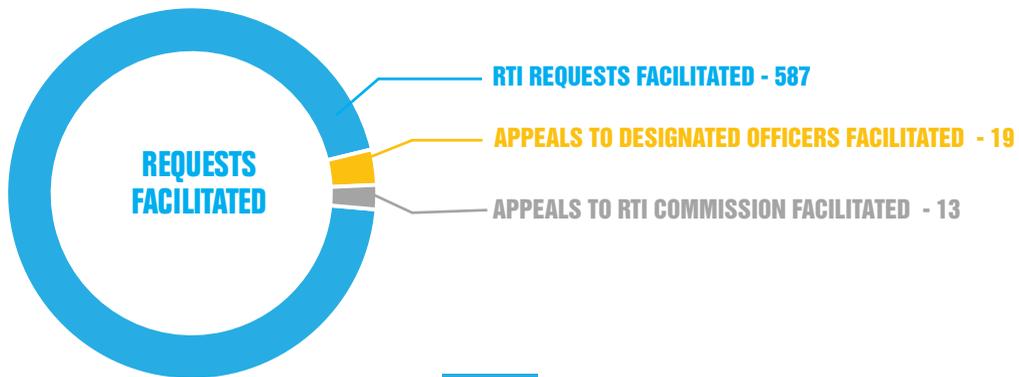




INFORMATION RECEIVED - 498

80.45 %
PERCENTAGE OF
INFORMATION
RECEIVED

INFORMATION NOT
RECEIVED/ UNKNOWN - 121



OUTREACH



35 TRAININGS,
1,786 CITIZENS TRAINED



RTI VAN - 67 DESTINATIONS IN 6 DISTRICTS,
8450 SINHALA DOCKETS AND 2650 TAMIL DOCKETS DISSEMINATED
154 RTI REQUESTS FACILITATED



STREET DRAMA
20 LOCATIONS – FACILITATED 73 RTIS

A key event in our RTI calendar is International Right to Know Day, 28th September. In 2017 TISL used the occasion to highlight our RTI outreach activities, bring partners together and encourage continued engagement on RTI. TISL re-launched RTIwatch.LK, presenting a more user-friendly interface. The website provides information on the law, application processes and information received through RTI requests. The website has over the past year facilitated a large number of RTI requests from the public. TISL's short film on RTI titled "Kadathura Hera", "இருளை நீக்கி", produced with the assistance of Cloud Walk, was also screened for the first time.

TISL also released two RTI animations in 2017, one focusing on the larger impact of RTI and the other illustrating its process. The latter was shown in local movie theatres and both were broadcast by state media in order to raise awareness among the general public on RTI.



The first year of RTI implementation has progressed with challenges and a number of notable successes. Awareness raising and the use of RTI among the general public remains a key priority, as is the need for developing the jurisprudence of RTI in Sri Lanka.

1200 FAMILIES RECEIVE LAND PERMITS

The people of Marukkarambalai live a simple life farming the land they have lived on for over 50 years. Their roots in the village run deep. Despite such longstanding residence in the village these villagers still did not have legal ownership of the land on which they were so heavily dependent.

Over the decades, the families have made persistent requests to the Divisional Secretariat of Vavuniya to regularise their title, but to no avail. Finally, the families frustrated and disgruntled with this long-term injustice approached TISL's RTI Hub in Vavuniya. With the assistance of the Vavuniya RTI legal officer, 204 RTI requests were filed with the Divisional Secretariat's office asking for reasons for the non-issuance of land permits. In response to the information requests the villagers were informed that the DS office could not issue the permits as the land was owned by the Forest Department. This devastating news meant that the families were not entitled to land permits at all.

Heavy with the disappointment of this latest blow in the land saga, the families were soon outraged to discover through RTI that despite the DS reasoning that the land did not come under the Secretariat, 41 other families in the same village had received the required permits for their land from the same DS office. It was clear that something was amiss and it was revealed that the information originally shared was incorrect.

Fortified with the RTI response from the DS office the villagers approached the Hon. Mano Ganeshan, Minister of National Co-Existence Dialogue and Official Languages, who was attending a mobile legal clinic in the area. Upon viewing the response received to the information requests he took the matter up with the DS Office. On the 11th of November 2017, 1200 families in the Marukkarambalai village received their land permits at long last.

The Marukkarambalai land permit incident was a highlight for the RTI Team in 2017 and best captures the positive impact that right to information can have on vulnerable communities. Access to information empowers citizens to act, and, as in this case, can provide the key that instigates resolution.

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

2017 featured the implementation of Sri Lanka's first Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan (NAP). Drafted by the OGP CSO Steering Committee, coordinated by TISL, and later approved by Cabinet with minor amendments in October 2016, TISL began the year by raising awareness of the National Action Plan, disseminating 500 calendars outlining the OGP commitments and themes to ministries and other state institutions across the country.

While progress against the OGP NAP commitments remained slow throughout 2017, members of the OGP CSO Steering Committee maintained and continued engagement with relevant ministries and state parties, pushing for their implementation. This remains a key component of our OGP work, as the majority of line ministries have not prioritised or taken ownership of their respective OGP NAP commitments.

TISL participated at an OGP Working Group Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, chaired by Dr. Harsha de Silva, in April. State stakeholders were required to report on the progress made in the implementation of the OGP NAP. CSOs had the opportunity to play an active role and question relevant stakeholders. This proved to be an excellent example of how the OGP framework can support engagement and foster accountability and open governance.

APR

Steering Committee

Experience sharing with
Mongolian local government
representatives

MAY

OCT

Working committee meeting



In May, at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TISL hosted a delegation of Mongolian Local Government Representatives. Keen to learn about Sri Lanka's experience and progress on the OGP, TISL organised an experience sharing program for the delegation, headed by the Chairman of the Cabinet Secretariat of Mongolia along with 25 Local Government representatives.

Two commitment specific areas of TISL work have been on Right to Information (RTI) and Anti-Corruption. Both of these OGP commitments have been far sighted and ambitious. Encouragingly the RTI commitments have been largely met – in what has been a generally successful roll out phase of RTI. The anticorruption commitments have however had

little buy in from the relevant state authorities, to which TISL will continue to advocate for CIABOC to take greater ownership in delivering. Furthermore, meetings were conducted with those advocating for the Open Parliament Initiative, with the state and civil society exploring the possibility of Sri Lanka's second OGP national action plan including Open Parliament commitments. Working towards implementation of the OGP NAP commitments, two CSO Steering Committee meetings were held, which revealed that public awareness of the OGP and government commitment to the OGP is still lacking. The CSO Steering Committee also agreed to advocate for the transfer of OGP ministerial responsibilities from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of

National Policies and Economic Affairs, as it sits more comfortably within the Ministry's mandate.

In November 2017, TISL was the recipient of a USAID grant through the SDGAP program to support CSO OGP activities. This allowed TISL to expand its team, welcoming an OGP Project Officer and two Project Assistants. The grant has enabled stronger collaboration with our partner organisations in the CSO Steering Committee, who are both advocating for implementation of the current OGP NAP and preparing for the formulation of Sri Lanka's second OGP NAP, due in end August 2018.

Steering committee meeting

DEC

SHELTER FOR INTEGRITY

TISL'S ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTERS (ALAC)

In 2017, TISL focused on expanding the scope of work of the Shelter for Integrity to go beyond providing legal advice to victims of corruption, aiming to strengthen its advocacy role, pursuing cases, litigation and research, and actively engaging the State on corruption related matters.

An activity plan was developed, including a publicity campaign in order to boost the public's awareness of TISL's ALAC activities in early 2017. This included the advertising of the ALAC hotline in mainstream newspapers across all three languages. Further, TISL conducted outreach to the Legal Aid Commission, the Ombudsman Office, the Police Commission and other stakeholders, introducing ALAC and identifying possible points of collaboration. Two mobile clinics were conducted towards the latter part of the year, one in Matara and another in Vavuniya. The mobile clinics are an essential means of outreach, having proven to be particularly important to reach more vulnerable communities, and to reach women, who often find it difficult to leave their homes unattended for longer periods of time.



ALAC Matara was instrumental in coordinating and organising the March 12 Movement's (M12M) District Meeting for clean politics held on 3rd April. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together members of the civil society as well as political party representatives in the District to encourage political actors to give nominations to credible and clean individuals in the forthcoming local government elections.

ALAC is regularly approached by citizen activist groups and other interest groups, who are facing undue delays or other difficulties in both bureaucratic and judicial processes. In an example of such a case in 2017, ALAC represented a group of activists at the Magistrate Court due to state inaction regarding sexual abuse at the hands of a staff member in an orphanage in Dehiwala (Colombo District).



**OTHERS - 278
(51.8%)**



**CORRUPTION RELATED - 259
(48.2%)**

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST
(8.2%)**

**FAVOURITISM
(11%)**

**FRAUD/FALSE
ACCOUNTING
(16.4%)**

**MOST
COMMON
AREAS
OF
CORRUPTION
COMPLAINTS**

**MISUSE OF
PUBLIC
POSITION
(34.2%)**

**LACK OF
TRANSPARENCY
(30.1%)**

(73.1%)



MALE - 234

**GENDER
COMPARISON**

(26.8%)



FEMALE - 86

**RESOLVED
COMPLAINTS**



RESOLVED - 129 (24%)



NO OF COMPLAINTS - 537

LEGAL RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY

TISL has engaged in a significant way with policy reform, addressing weaknesses in anti-corruption legislation over the past year. TISL contributed to a number of areas including, addressing Sri Lanka's obligations under the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), asset recovery, victims and witness protection and the National Audit Bill.

TISL initiated work on asset recovery in 2017, having participated in both the UNODC Conference of State Parties (CoSP) in Vienna as a part of the UNCAC CSO Coalition, and the Global Forum on Asset Recovery (GFAR) in Washington. In preparation for GFAR, TISL formulated a country report on asset recovery reflecting the status of policy, legislation and enforcement in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka was one of four focus countries at the 2017 GFAR, which was hosted by the USA and the UK, in collaboration with UNODC, and at which the country report was presented. TISL further coordinated and facilitated a session at GFAR highlighting the role of asset declarations as a part of wider asset recovery mechanisms. Both conferences proved invaluable, presenting a great opportunity to engage with fellow CSOs working on UNCAC and asset recovery. Importantly, they also proved to be an excellent platform to meet and engage with Sri Lankan state stakeholders involved in Asset recovery.

Our research on Sri Lanka's implementation of UNCAC obligations contributed to additional opportunities for engagement, including feedback towards UNODC's Peer Review for Sri Lanka's 2nd UNCAC review cycle and the formulation of recommendations towards amendments of the CIABOC Act. As a result of the considerable advocacy and legal research conducted on asset recovery, TISL was offered a seat at the Drafting Committee for the Proceeds of Crime Bill, which had its first sitting in February 2018. It is anticipated that

draft legislative brief with suggested amendments was formulated, although as the Bill was not finalised, TISL decided to hold back on distributing the legislative brief. Throughout this period TISL engaged regularly with the Auditor General's Department.

Extensive work was also carried out to analyse the Assistance to & Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses Act, which led to the development of an informative trilingual pamphlet for the public on



this Act will address several gaps in Sri Lanka's current legislation, in particular as it relates to asset recovery, the introduction of non-conviction based asset forfeiture and bringing domestic law further in line with Sri Lanka's UNCAC obligations.

Towards the latter part of 2017, priority was placed on the analysis of the National Audit Bill as it was due for imminent tabling in Parliament. A

the Act. This was well received by the Victims and Witnesses Authority, which requested 3000 pamphlets (1000 in each language) for distribution. TISL's advocacy ensured that the National Authority recognised that victims of bribery and corruption come within the purview of the Act. The National Authority further agreed to include a component on corruption in their trainings.



ELECTORAL INTEGRITY

Electoral integrity, ensuring clean elections and increasing female representation in governing bodies are key objectives in TISL's work on electoral reform. Through collaboration with partner organisations and direct engagement with stakeholders, TISL was active on this front throughout the year.

TISL participated in a month-long island wide campaign, organised by the March 12th Movement (M12M), which coincided with the Movement's anniversary. An initiative aimed to create pressure on political parties to openly declare and pledge the criteria of clean politics as a prerequisite for nominations for the 2018 Local Government elections. TISL as a member of the M12M organised an awareness meeting in Matara, addressing the importance of clean politics and regulating campaign finance expenditure to ensure transparency and accountability in the electoral process.

Press conference by M12

JAN

FEB

Discussion on MMP at Elections Commission
Island wide consultation on election finance
Training programme for potential women candidates

M12s launch of island wide campaign
Election Commission released the financial reports of political parties
Workshop for potential women candidates
Networking meeting for potential candidates

MAR

Sri Lanka has the lowest percentage of women in governing bodies in South Asia. In an effort to address this issue, TISL conducted a series of discussion forums in the Southern, Central and Uva Provinces in collaboration with the Rural Women's Front. The discussion forums allowed TISL to reach potential female candidates, as well as women community leaders, that can play an influential role in ensuring women's representation at the local government level. The discussions concentrated on the new Local Government (LG) Electoral system and the 25% quota for women representation. These discussions proved fruitful in terms of raising awareness regarding the new electoral process and contributed to empowering women to come forward as candidates for the upcoming election. TISL continued to conduct training programs for potential LG candidates, especially women candidates, in the Central and Southern Province, with a focus on running a clean campaign.



TISL also undertook advocacy work in relation to the declaration of assets and liabilities of public representatives. A Sambashana discussion was held debating the issues of Privacy versus Transparency, attended by Member of Parliament M.A. Sumanthiran. TISL also continued to advocate for the adoption of amendments to the declaration of assets and liabilities law, addressing the removal of the secrecy provision through the OGP process. To raise awareness among the public on the empowering nature of publicly disseminated assets and liabilities declarations, TISL developed a short animation for distribution.

2017 saw TISL stepping up our advocacy effort for a law to regulate campaign finances in Sri Lanka. The first step was to develop and print a brief on campaign finance to familiarize citizens with the concepts and potential impact of campaign finance and create a ground level demand for campaign finance regulations. TISL partnered with the Centre for Monitoring Election Violence (CMEV) to conduct island wide consultations which were well received by the citizens attending. It is encouraging to note that the Elections Commission developed a draft campaign finance note, which included some progressive features highlighted by TISL. This draft has been approved by Cabinet.

3 discussion forums for empowering rural women
 National consultation on campaign finance
 2 workshops for journalists on election reporting
 2 District Coordinator Workshops on Election Observation duties
 Training for marginalized women in the plantation sector
 Image and Personality Building training for women candidates

MAY

Press briefing on LG elections
 Workshop for journalists on election reporting
 12 District Level training programmes on election observation
 Sambashana on Assets and Liabilities

JUN

Round table discussion

SEP

Programme for Protection of
 Public Resources launched
 as permanent programme

OCT





SOUTHERN PROVINCE 20

WOMEN CANDIDATE TRAINING



CENTRAL PROVINCE 43

DISCUSSION FORUMS TO EMPOWER WOMEN **80** WOMEN PARTICIPATED

ADVERTISEMENT ON WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION **139** MISSED CALLS

CALLING FOR THOSE INTERESTED WITH THE MATTER TO SEND IN MISSED CALLS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED TRAININGS CONDUCTED BY TI SRI LANKA

17 COMMUNITY LEADERS

66 JOURNALIST

10 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ACTIVISTS

688 NGO/CBO/ CSO REPRESENTATION

17 GOV. OFFICERS

01 POLITICAL ACTORS

02 WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPANTS

262 ELECTION OBSERVERS

ELECTION OBSERVATION DISTRICT TRAINING

25 DISTRICTS
232 MALE PARTICIPANTS
30 FEMALE PARTICIPANTS



ISLAND WIDE CONSULTATIONS ON ELECTION FINANCE

12 LOCATIONS
389 MALE PARTICIPANTS
249 FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

In September a landmark verdict was handed down in the infamous Sil Redi trial, where TISL observers had detected the Sil Redi distribution as part of our election observation work under the programme for the protection of public resources prior to the Presidential election in 2015. The September verdict saw two senior public officials under the former government found guilty of misappropriating 600 million rupees of Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC) funds and diverting it for an election campaign. While the duo did not personally benefit from their actions, they were nevertheless convicted of criminal misappropriation and breach of the TRC Act. This case sets an important precedent, although TISL advocacy will continue to highlight the importance of also holding politicians to account in such cases.

TISL, in preparation for the Local Government elections in February 2018, organised and trained our district and field level observers towards the end of the year. Trainings were also conducted for media personnel on election reporting, given the vital and influential role that media plays during elections in shaping public opinion. This forms part of TISL's Program for the Protection of Public Resources (PPPR). Notably, TISL has expanded the scope of the PPPR to constitute a fixed program which looks to combat the abuse of public resources beyond elections. TISL will be monitoring abuse of public resources on a continuous basis going forward.



RTI EXPOSES FRAUD

Title to land is invaluable and often is a hot spot for corruption. A resident of the Meddawachchiya Divisional Secretariat Division was an unfortunate victim of such a case. The Grama Niladhari claimed that Mr. Akbar¹ was not entitled to his land and that the land permit was with the Grama Niladhari. This claim denied him of his land and left the Grama Niladhari as its rightful owner.

Desperate to save his property Mr. Akbar approached the District Secretariat (DS) office in an attempt to obtain the original documents regarding the land permit. He spent over ten months attempting to get the necessary documents. Days spent in vain waiting at the DS office just to meet an officer, to go home empty handed and disappointed, often without having even met an officer.

Exhausted by being sent from pillar to post and having received no redress to his grievances he approached the Vavuniya RTI hub in desperation. Vinothinie, the RTI project assistant, facilitated an RTI which was filed with the DS office requesting the original documentation. The RTI request filed in Tamil was ignored on the claim that there was no Tamil officer working. Unwilling to accept such treatment and dismissal Mr. Akbar, knowing his rights, asked for the refusal and the reason for such to be provided in writing. The threat of a written record resulted in Mr. Akbar receiving a written acknowledgement in Tamil within an hour.

Subsequently, the DS office continued to stall, retaining the information and delaying in its disclosure. Having made repeated trips to the DS Office only to be told to come again the next day, the case was once more taking on an air of futility. However, a call from TISL's RTI Hub reminding the DS Office of their duty to respond and informing them that an appeal to the RTI Commission would be filed resulted in Mr. Akbar receiving the requested information the very next day. The documents revealed that the Grama Niladhari was relying on a forged document. Mr. Akbar was in fact the true owner of the property.

This RTI request not only ensured that Mr. Akbar's language rights were upheld, granting him the information and acknowledgment in the language of his choice, but it also revealed that despite resistance RTI can be a strong tool for revealing fraud and corruption.

1. Name has been changed to maintain confidentiality.

RESEARCH

BUSINESS INTEGRITY

As a first step towards engaging on integrity in the private sector, TISL conducted an assessment of anti-corruption practices and standards. The assessment was conducted focusing on two elements; a comparative assessment of transparency in corporate reporting, and a survey of corruption mechanisms in the private sector in Sri Lanka. The first element is based on a methodology set out by the TI Secretariat, mapping out transparency and anti-corruption standards as presented in the annual reports of listed companies. TISL's study assessed the annual reports of Sri Lanka's top 50 listed companies, and provides a comparison to the South East Asian region based on prior assessments conducted. The second element of the study provides more in-depth information regarding attitudes and the perception of corruption and anti-corruption safeguards, as well as an indication of potential barriers to tackling corruption in the private sector. The assessment will result in two reports, reflecting the two elements of the study.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY ASSESSMENT

TISL initiated an Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) assessment, based on a methodology developed by the TI Secretariat, in 2016. The assessment report was finalised in early 2017. The ACA assessment analysed financial and human resources of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC), the legal framework, independence and external perceptions of the Commission. The ACA Assessment reports of several regional TI chapters were launched in Bangkok in October 2017, including Sri Lanka's, and reflecting the collaborative nature of the assessment, a CIABOC Commissioner attended the launch. This initiative has strengthened ties with the Commission, facilitating information sharing, and TISL will be conducting public advocacy in 2018 focusing on strengthening awareness of CIABOC's work, building on the ACA Assessment results.

CORRUPTION, VULNERABILITY AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Initiated in 2016 and finalised in 2017, TISL in collaboration with the Social Scientists Association (SSA), conducted a study on inclusive governance. The study looks at some of the key issues affecting vulnerable groups in the subnational governance space, focusing on access to services provided by local authorities, and touching on participation and representation of vulnerable groups in local government, instances and experiences of corruption, experiences with grievance redress mechanisms, and knowledge on rights and entitlements. The study focused on two geographic locations, the Nawalapitiya Urban Council and the Wattala-Mabola Urban Council.

The main purpose of the study was to develop a tool which will effectively map potential vulnerability of marginalized groups to corruption at the local level, especially their experiences in accessing, using and participating in governance at the local level. Following quantitative and qualitative research in the two urban council areas, SSA tested the tool in the Mullaitivu Urban Council area.

While the tool developed relies on an in-depth study in each location, the research provided interesting insights, in particular with regard to the juxtaposition of economic and social capital in terms of access to services. It also highlighted the importance of place and context when mapping vulnerabilities, as it reflected significant differences between urban and rural, even within these specific urban council areas. TISL is in the process of finalising the study and the findings will be used to strengthen our work under Pillar 4 of our Strategic Plan, Inclusive Governance.

TISL IN THE MEDIA

TISL strengthened its outreach through traditional media in 2017, with significant coverage across both Electronic and Print media. TISL also adapted to shifts in media consumption by using more innovative means of reaching a wider and broader audience. This has entailed an increased presence on social media, including content creation for online-sharing and cinema campaigns.

UNCOVER THE TRUTH

Our efforts to use innovative means to better communicate our message to the public was recognised in October 2017 when TISL's RTI campaign "Uncover the Truth," created in collaboration with Ogilvy PR, won 6th place at the Global Sabre Awards out of 40 best campaigns globally. This is in addition to the coveted Platinum Sabre Award for the best public relations campaign at the Asia-Pacific Sabre Awards Ceremony 2017 in Hong Kong in September, at which "Uncover the Truth" also won two Certificates of Excellence, a Gold Award in the 'Charities and Not-For-Profit' category and the Best-in-Show' campaign. The campaign ran in the run up to the implementation of the RTI Act in late 2016 and early 2017, raising public awareness of the need for, and existence of, the Act.

TISL IN THE CINEMA

Looking for further engagement with a wider audience and in anticipation of the local government elections, three animations developed by TISL, were screened in movie theatres across the country. The animations address women's representation, the new electoral system for the local government elections and asset disclosure. The animations were shown in cinemas prior to the screening of selected blockbuster movies and during intermissions in Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Jaffna and Maharagama, on average 4 times a day for a month, resulting in an approximate 70,000-99,500+ persons viewing the electoral system animation, 40,000-55,000+ viewing the women's representation animation and 28,000-32,500+ viewing the asset declaration animation.

**WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION
ANIMATION VIDEO DISSEMINATED
THROUGH FB**

32,000
SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

RTI ANIMATION VIDEOS DISSEMINATED THROUGH FB SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

ENGLISH 3,803
SINHALA 24,790
TAMIL 28,860

LOCAL GOV ANIMATION VIDEOS DISSEMINATED THROUGH FB SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

ENGLISH 25,826
SINHALA 47,600
TAMIL 139,008

**RTI 'MISSED CALLS'
CAMPAIGN**

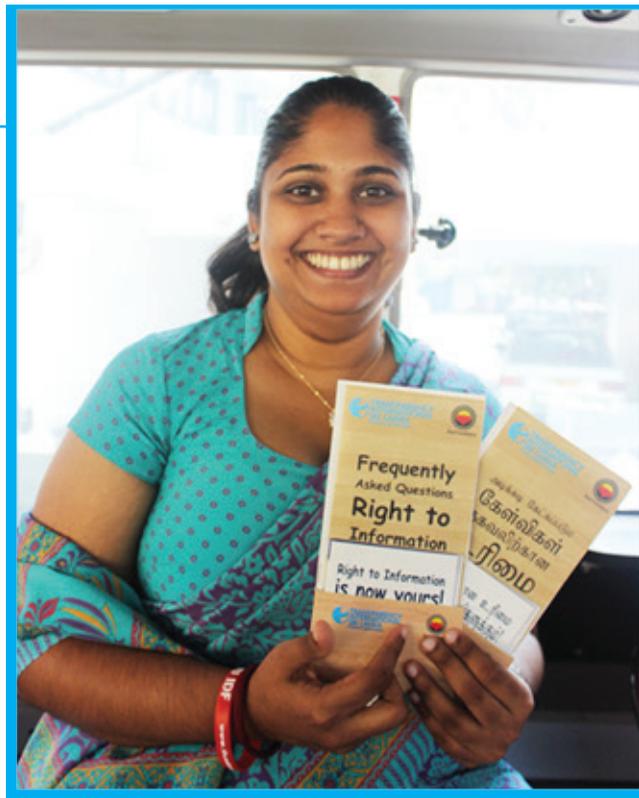
957
CALLS

INTERN STORIES

HARINI JAYAWARDHANA - INTERN RTI

'Patriotism' - if there was one word that would describe my motives in selecting a place of employment, it would be 'patriotism'. This is why the RTI internship position at TISL caught my attention. RTI in itself is one of the most powerful tools that a citizen could have, particularly in a backdrop where the people feel powerless against a system of secrecy, corruption, abuse of power, discrimination and sometimes plain inefficiency. My period interning coincided with the implementation of the RTI Act, therefore, creating awareness amongst the public was one of the key objectives at the time. The first public awareness campaign was at the Fort Railway Station - a place common to people from all walks of life. RTI was a breath of fresh air to many that day, some even explained the problems they faced with public authorities with tears in their eyes. That day was a testament to the fact that RTI was truly empowering a powerless people.

Another objective was to ensure that public authorities carried out their duties concerning RTI and this was primarily done by testing the system, filing RTI requests with various public authorities. This was quite a unique and exciting experience. We were faced with extremely efficient public authorities whom we were able to highlight in the media coverage and others who were unaware, unprepared or hostile. However, at the end of the process, the majority of the latter category of public authorities gave the information requested. What we saw through this process was the other side of RTI, public authorities were now becoming accountable as the cloak of secrecy was being torn apart.



JANITH NILANTHA - INTERN RTI

I was privileged to join the TISL team as an intern in 2017. When I began my work, I felt that the pace of my work was not up to the level of the rest of my team. Just when I started to doubt my ability to keep up, my colleagues at TISL made sure I wasn't left behind. I could openly discuss, doubt and question everything and they were always up for a good debate. Of all the places I have interned, TISL has been the one place which gave me exposure to various different fields at the same time. Just when I was beginning to broaden my horizons TISL gave me the push I wanted through Law, Economics, Politics and sometimes life itself.

If I have experienced anything better than the exposure, it was the opportunities provided. They were not always presented on a silver tray. In the beginning it's a goal you aim to achieve. Once accomplished, it's an opportunity. I had to earn my opportunities by maintaining hard work and demonstrating my motivation. In the end all the hard work did not go un-noticed.

As a young and less experienced individual I have learned much and evolved rapidly in the hands of TISL. One could literally practice discipline, work ethic and hard work here. I firmly believe that the qualities I have absorbed while working with TISL will definitely assist me in the long run.

The professional atmosphere did not interfere with the mutual respect we had for each other. It was always a motivating environment with incorruptible minds around.

I could feel that I was a part of something bigger and greater than myself. I was making a difference with TISL. This gave me great satisfaction above and beyond my expectations of the internship.

PRAVEENA MUHANDIRAM - INTERN ALAC

Interning at Transparency was a new experience in my life and an investment to my future. Joining transparency as an intern gave me the opportunity to work hands on in a professional environment. Transparency internship taught me more about the career path that I will pursue in the near future. Interning at Transparency, especially in the Advocacy and Legal Aid Centre (ALAC) allowed me to expose more into public grievances on bribery and corruption issues and to find solutions with the help of the professionals in the field. It gave me the opportunity to attend meetings and events, especially legal aid programmes which was held in Matara and Vavuniya. Also, it helped me to practice time management, finishing tasks on deadlines, monitoring daily news, making phone calls and meeting public. Personally, my internship introduced me to a lot of useful resources and have given me the opportunity to meet a variety of professionals in my field. So, I think interning at Transparency was a great tool in improving my potentials as an employee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

S.C.C. Elankovan (Chairperson)

Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan has received degrees in Philosophy and Law, as well as a Masters in Public Administration from the University of Madras. While pursuing his higher education in India, Mr. Elankovan acted as an advocate for an organization which worked with refugees – having himself spent 17 years as a refugee in India. A substantial extent of his professional career has been in the areas of rehabilitation and community development, working among refugees, IDPs and war affected communities. He is particularly interested in the area of sustainable community development, which includes the education, skills development and livelihoods of war-affected vulnerable groups and has been involved in advocacy initiatives on the same.

Mr. Elankovan has worked in the NGO sector for the last 23 years, 16 of which have been spent in Sri Lanka working for INGO'S such as ZOA and Oxfam. He has also worked in varied capacities with the Sarvodaya Shramadana movement.

Mr. Elankovan is presently a Consultant for the National NGO Action Front (NNAF). He provides support to the NNAF by assisting in increasing their membership, especially in the North, East and Plantation areas. This includes enhancing the sustainability of NNAF and its membership, taking into account the current changes taking place in the local context for NGO's, CBO's and consortia. He is also a consultant for Diakonia.

Sheila Richards (Deputy Chairperson)

Ms. Richards is the Deputy Chief of Party, of the Support for Professional and Institutional Capacity Enhancement (SPICE) Project of Management Systems International/ USAID. She has BA Hons degree in Psychology from the Peradeniya University and a Post-Graduate Diploma in Conflict Resolution and Security Studies from Bradford University, UK.

She was the Executive Director of the Neelan Tiruchelvam Trust – an indigenous grant making organization for a period of 4 years, prior to which she was the Programme Officer of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for 5 years. Ms. Richards set up the psychosocial unit of ZOA Refugee Care in Sri Lanka which she managed.

Shyamala Gomez

Shyamala Gomez is a Human Rights Lawyer and Women's Rights Activist. She is Executive Director of the Centre for Equality and Justice (CEJ), a local women's organization based in Colombo. CEJ's mandate includes the promotion of gender equality. CEJ is the former FOKUS WOMEN, the Country Office for FOKUS, a women's organization based in Oslo. Ms. Gomez served as the Country Director of FOKUS WOMEN from 2014 to December 2017. Ms. Gomez taught law at the Faculty of Law, University of Colombo for eight years and was also the Gender Advisor to the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator in Colombo from 2006 to 2011. She also ran the Women's Housing Rights Programme at the Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions for over five years.

She has written and published extensively in the areas of violence against women, masculinities, rights of migrant workers, reproductive rights, land rights of women, women, peace and security and more generally on women's rights. These publications include an article on 'Women in Post War Sri Lanka: Linking Policy to Reality' that was published in Gender, Violence and the State in Asia by Routledge Publications in July 2016. She also has a recent publication on conflict related sexual violence in Sri Lanka for UN WOMEN Asia Pacific.

K. W. Janaranjana

An Attorney-at-Law, Mr. Janaranjana is a senior journalist who is presently Editor of the weekly newspaper 'Anidda'.

He was the founder member and CEO of the Rights Now Collective for Democracy and has previously served as both the assistant secretary and secretary of the Free Media Movement. Mr. Janaranjana is a lecturer of Law and currently serves as a Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Professional Studies (CFPS) Colombo.

He holds a diploma in Communication from the University of Sri Jayawardenepura and is a member of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka.

Anushika Amarasinghe

Ms Amarasinghe spent eight years of her professional career in a managerial capacity at TI Sri Lanka (TISL) since its inception. She effectively applied her multiple professional qualifications of law, management and accounting, in performing an integral role in the development of the institution.

As a free-lance consultant in the development sector, Ms Amarasinghe has worked on several assignments in organizational development, strategic planning and fundraising. She is a director at Sustainable Development Consultants Private Limited, a Project Consultancy and Property Development Company. A member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka, she is currently reading for her Masters in Law.

Gehan Gunatilleke

Gehan Gunatilleke is an attorney-at-law and researcher specialising in the fields of constitutional law and human rights. He received his first degree in law at the University of Colombo and thereafter received an LL.M at Harvard Law School. He teaches human rights, democratisation and development in postgraduate degree programmes offered by the University of Sydney, University of Colombo, and the Open University of Sri Lanka. He is also a Research Director at Verité Research.

He has authored and co-authored several publications including 'Right to Information: A Guide for Advocates', 'The Judicial Mind in Sri Lanka: Responding to the Protection of Minority Rights', 'Reporting on Human Trafficking and Forced Labour: A Practical Guide for Journalists in Sri Lanka' and 'Media Policy and Law in Sri Lanka'.

T. Someswaran

A Chartered Accountant, in practice for more than 35 years and retired from the post of Senior Partner of SJMS Associates, a Firm of Accountants which is associated with Deloitte's in Sri Lanka. This Firm is now known as Deloitte Sri Lanka. He is also a Fellow member of Certified Management Accountants (CMA) and a member of the Governing Council of the Institute of Certified Professional Managers. (CPM)

He holds numerous memberships and honorary positions to help strengthen the capacity of charitable and non-profit organizations as well as philanthropic projects and activities. Mr. Someswaran has substantial experience in auditing, organizational development, leadership & partnership building and is passionate about networking & linking organizations to facilitate positive social change and development, with specific focus on governance, accounting ethics and resource mobilization.

Tony Senewiratne

The National Director of Habitat for Humanity Sri Lanka since 2001, Mr. Senewiratne has served as a voluntary board member of the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) from 1998 and was Deputy Chairman (2000-01).

He was Executive Director of LEADS (Lanka Evangelical Alliance Development Service) 1991- 2000. Mr Senewiratne was instrumental in setting up ESCAPE – an organization for the Protection and Rehabilitation of Sexually Abused Children.

He also set up Y-Gro – a Youth Rehabilitation program – Vocational training center & Campsite and was its director from inception. He has been Director of the English Language Ministry and presently serves as the Treasurer of Y-Gro.

Pulasthi Hewamanna

He/Is an attorney at law engaged in practice relating to Human Rights and Public Law litigation.

He has an LLB from the University of London and thereafter obtained an LLM (with distinction) from Kings College London specializing in International Human Rights & International Environmental Law. He has served as a Lecturer in the Law of Evidence at the Royal Institute, Colombo and has also lectured at the International College of Business and Technology (ICBT) campus, Colombo.

As part of Pulasthi's commitment to continued professional development, he is pursuing a course of studies relating to Forensic Medicine, conducted by the faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo.

Shreen Abdul Saroor

Ms. Shreen Abdul Saroor is a co-founder of Mannar Women's Development Federation (MWDF) and Women's Action Network, a collective of 11 women's groups, that have been working on advocacy on women's rights and documentation with a focus in north and east of Sri Lanka.

Challenges faced by Shreen in her own experience of being forcibly evicted and displaced along with all the members of her community from the north in 1990 laid the foundation for her activism. Her activism grew when she implemented the 'Shakti gender equality program' sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency in 1998.

In 2004, the John B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice elected Shreen as one of the Women Peacemakers and later that year she was awarded a two-year Echoing Green Fellowship to build a model resettlement village bringing together Tamil and Muslim displaced communities in her hometown, Mannar. Since the end of the war in May 2009 Shreen has been working with women who have faced sexual violence and families that are looking for their missing family members - especially on litigation and international lobbying. Shreen's first degree is in Business Administration and her post-graduate area of specialty is in Feminist Studies. She is also an Ashoka Fellow.

VOTE OF THANKS

**A BIG THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS,
WELL-WISHERS AND DONORS.**

YOU MAKE OUR WORK POSSIBLE.

A SPECIAL THANKS TO

**THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY COLOMBO
OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS
DIAKONIA
DAI – SDGAP
THE COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
EAST WEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
THE EUROPEAN UNION
MSI - SPICE**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT



Building a better
working world

APAG/ENDP/DM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL SRI LANKA (GUARANTEE) LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited ("the company"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Reserves and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors ("the board") is responsible for the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organizations (Including Non-Governmental Organization) (SL SoRP-NPO's [including NGO's]) issued by the Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, and for such internal controls as Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain evidence and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organizations (Including Non-Governmental Organization) (SL SoRP-NPO's [including NGO's]) issued by the Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 163(2) of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007, we state the following:

- a) The basis of opinion and Scope and Limitations of the audit are as stated above.
- b) In our opinion :
 - We have obtained all the information and explanations that were required for the audit and, as far as appears from our examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company, and
 - The Financial Statements of the Company, comply with the requirements of Section 151 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

30 May 2018
Colombo

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2017

ASSETS	Note	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
Non-Current Assets			
Plant & Equipment	5	418,920	240,685
		418,920	240,685
Current Assets			
Advances, Deposits and Other Receivables	7.1	4,481,818	5,788,178
Advances Given to Partner Organizations	7.2	5,001,687	5,113,652
Short Term Deposits	6	4,227,650	3,863,780
Cash & Bank Balances	17	81,626,927	87,334,602
		95,338,082	102,100,212
Total Assets		95,757,002	102,340,897
FUNDING & LIABILITIES			
Accumulated Funds			
Restricted Funds	8	64,176,167	78,762,833
Unrestricted Funds	9	25,143,814	13,365,079
Capital Grants	10	-	348,596
		89,319,981	92,476,508
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement Benefit Obligation	11	2,092,321	2,246,149
		2,092,321	2,246,149
Current Liabilities			
Creditors	12	3,843,979	6,743,652
Income Tax Payable	14.2	500,721	874,588
		4,344,700	7,618,240
Total Funding and Liabilities		95,757,002	102,340,897

I certify that the financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.


Finance Manager

The Board of Directors are responsible for these financial statements. Signed for and on behalf of the Board by;


Director


Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 37 through 50 form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
Incoming Resources	4	80,854,888	78,328,711
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
Project Expenses	13	(68,740,054)	(70,845,495)
Administrative Expenses	16	(11,922,011)	(10,868,170)
Total Operating Expenditure		(80,662,065)	(81,713,665)
Net (Deficit) on Operating Activities		192,823	(3,384,954)
Revenue Earned from Other Activities	15	12,837,853	6,586,681
Net Surplus Before Tax		13,030,676	3,201,727
Income Tax Expenses	14.1	(1,534,723)	(1,566,049)
Net Surplus After Tax		11,495,953	1,635,678
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		11,495,953	1,635,678

The accounting policies and notes on pages 37 through 50 form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Capital Grants	Results for the year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at 01 January 2016	95,780,272	11,729,401	348,596	-	107,858,269
Net Surplus for the Year	-	-	-	1,635,678	1,635,678
Balance Before Transfer to Reserves	95,780,272	11,729,401	348,596	1,635,678	109,493,947
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	1,635,678	-	(1,635,678)	-
Funds Received During the Year	63,405,213	-	-	-	63,405,213
Return to Donor	(1,649,301)	-	-	-	(1,649,301)
Adjustments Made During the Year	(444,640)	-	-	-	(444,640)
Funds Transferred to Statement of Comprehensive Income	(78,328,711)	-	-	-	(78,328,711)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	78,762,833	13,365,079	348,596	-	92,476,508
Net Surplus for the Year	-	-	-	11,495,953	11,495,953
Balance Before Transfer to Reserves	78,762,833	13,365,079	348,596	11,495,953	103,972,461
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	11,495,953	-	(11,495,953)	-
Funds Received During the Year	69,494,147	-	-	-	69,494,147
Adjustment Made During the Year	(3,225,925)	282,782	(348,596)	-	(3,291,739)
Funds Transferred to Statement of Comprehensive Income	(80,854,888)	-	-	-	(80,854,888)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	64,176,167	25,143,814	-	-	89,319,980

The accounting policies and notes on pages 37 through 50 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017	2016
Cash Flows From/(Used in) Operating Activities		Rs.	Rs.
Net Surplus before Taxation		13,030,676	3,201,727
Adjustments for			
Depreciation	5.2	162,623	70,711
Provision for Gratuity	11	328,552	553,668
Amortization of Capital Grant		(348,596)	-
Adjustments in Unrestricted Balance		282,782	-
Interest Income	15	(5,538,086)	(5,647,735)
Net cash flow before Working Capital Changes		7,917,951	(1,821,631)
Decrease in Receivables	7	1,418,322	258,877
Increase in Creditors	12	(2,899,673)	3,186,080
Cash Generated from Operations		6,436,600	1,623,326
Payment of Taxes		(1,908,589)	(1,185,192)
Payment of Gratuity		(482,380)	(153,015)
Net Cash From Operating Activities		4,045,631	285,119
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Purchase of Plant & Equipment	5	(340,858)	(217,184)
Investment on Short Term Deposits		(363,870)	(267,640)
Interest Income	15	5,538,086	5,647,735
Net Cash From Investing Activities		4,833,358	5,162,911
Cash Flows from/(Used in) Financing Activities			
Funds received from Donors and over utilized		(14,586,665)	(15,368,137)
Return to Donors		-	(1,649,301)
Net Cash (Used in) Financing Activities		(14,586,665)	(17,017,438)
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(5,707,676)	(11,569,408)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	17	87,334,602	98,904,010
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	17	81,626,926	87,334,602

The accounting policies and notes on pages 37 through 50 form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited was incorporated on 23 March 2004 under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982 as a limited company. It was re-registered on 07 May 2009 under the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 as a company limited by guarantee.

Transparency International Sri Lanka is domiciled in the Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka. The registered office and the principal place of the Company is located at No. 5/1 Elibank Road, Colombo 05. Its programs are carried out throughout the country.

1.2 Principle activities of the Company

Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited (TISL) is a National Chapter of Transparency International (TI), the leading global movement against corruption. TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it. TI has an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, and more than 90 Chapters worldwide.

Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited (TISL) commenced active operations at the end of 2002 and has since built a strong institution arduously fighting corruption in Sri Lanka. It functions as a self-financing autonomous Chapter of TI with its own strategic directions and priorities.

1.3 Date of Authorization for Issue

The Financial Statements of the Company, for the year ended 31st December 2017 was authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 30th May 2018.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of Transparency International Sri Lanka have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees and have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

2.2 Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company are unless otherwise stated is consistent with those used in the previous year.

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The Accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated, and are consistent with those used in previous years, except for the changes in accounting policies specified by the Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.4 Going Concern

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared on the assumption that the Company would be able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

2.5 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The presentation of Financial Statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Accounting Policies and the reporting amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgemental decisions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are reviewed affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Translation of Foreign Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date and non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Any resulting exchange gains and losses are accounted for in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except for gains or losses relating to items adjusted through the Accumulated Fund which are reflected therein.

3.2 Taxation

Current Taxes

Board of Directors of the Company is of the view that it does not come under the definition of a Non-Governmental Organization's (NGOs) as being a limited by Guarantee Company. Accordingly the grants and donations received by TISL are not liable for income tax. Interest Income is taxed at 28%.

3.3 Accounting for the Receipts & Utilization of Funds

3.3.1 Funds

a) Unrestricted Funds

Unrestricted Funds are those that are available for use by the Company at the discretion of the Board, in furtherance of the general objectives of the Company and which are not designated for any specific purpose.

Surplus funds are transferred to unrestricted funds in terms of the relevant donor agreements or with subsequent approval of the donor.

Contributions received from general public are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a cash basis.

b) Restricted Funds

Where grants are received for use in an identified project or activity, such funds are held in a restricted fund account and transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income to match with expenses incurred in respect of that identified project. Unutilized funds are held in their respective fund accounts and included under Accumulated Fund in the Statement of Financial Position until such time as they are required.

Funds collected through a fund raising activity for any specific or defined purpose are also included under this category.

Where approved grant expenditure exceeds the income received and there is a certainty that the balance will be received such amounts recognized through debtors in the Statement of Financial Position.

The activities for which these restricted funds may and are being used are identified in the notes to the Financial Statements.

c) Investment income and other gains realized from funds available under each of the categories are allocated to the appropriate funds, unless the relevant agreement or minute provides otherwise.

3.3.2 Grants and Subsidies

Grants and subsidies related to assets are deferred in the Statement of Financial Position and recognized as income over the life of depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the useful life of the asset.

3.4 Receivables

Advances, Deposits and Other Receivables are stated at cost less impairment (if any).

3.5 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, short term investments readily convertible to identified amounts of cash and which are not subject to any significant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

3.6 Valuation of Assets and their Measurement bases

3.6.1 Plant & Equipment

a) Cost

Plant & Equipment is stated at cost excluding the cost of day to day servicing less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value.

Plant and Equipment is purchased as a part of a project is capitalised at the completion of projects at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment is in value.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all assets on the straight line basis and is calculated on the cost or revalued amount of all Plant and Equipment less any terminal value in order to write off such amounts over the estimated useful lives of such assets. Depreciation is provided on assets commencing from the year assets are available for use. Where project assets are subsequently transferred to Plant and Equipment a corresponding amount is credited to capital grant account. Depreciation charged on these assets is set off against the amortization of this capital grant.

c) Donated Asset

When Plant and Equipment is purchased as a part of a project through restricted funds until the conclusion of the project or if on conclusion of the project, the assets are not handed over to the beneficiary or returned to the original donor the cost of the assets are included in a memorandum inventory of plant and equipment identified as such in the Financial Statements. Depreciation is not provided on such assets.

3.7 Investments

Fixed Deposits and other interest bearing securities held for resale in the near future to benefit from short term market movements are accounted for at cost plus the relevant proportion of the discounts or premium.

3.8 Liability and Provisions

3.8.1 Retirement Benefit obligations

(a) Provisions

Provision are recognized when the organization has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, where it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and the reliable estimate can be made to the amount of the obligation. When the organization expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial activities net of any reimbursement.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity

Retirement Gratuity is a Defined Benefit Plan. The Company is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant statute. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried in the Statement of Financial Position that is based on a half months salary as of the last month of the financial year for all employees for each completed year of service commencing from the first year of service. The difference between the provision that is brought forward at the beginning of the year and the provision that is required to be carried forward at the end of the year is adjusted through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

This provision is not externally funded. However in accordance with the payment of Gratuity Act No 12 of 1983, this liability arises only on the completion of five years of continued service of any employee.

(c) Defined Contribution Plans

All employees are eligible to contribute to the Employees Provident Fund and the Employees Trust Fund in accordance with the relevant statutes and regulations. The Company contributes 12% and 3% of the gross emolument of the employees to the Employees Provident Fund and to the Employees Trust Fund respectively.

3.9 Statement of Comprehensive Income

3.9.1 Income Recognition

(a) Incoming Resources

Income realized from restricted funds is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income only when there is a certainty that all conditions for receipt of funds have been complied with and the relevant expenditure that it is expected to compensate has been incurred and charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Unutilized funds are carried forward as such in the Statement of Financial Position.

(b) Revenue Earned from Other Activities

Interest earned is recognized on an accrual basis.

Revenue earned on services rendered is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis. All other income is recognized when the Company is legally entitled to the use of such funds and the amount can be quantified.

3.9.2 Expenditure Recognition

(a) Expenses in carrying out the projects and other activities of the Company are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the year in which they are incurred. Other expenses incurred in administering and running the Company and in restoring and maintaining the plant and equipment to perform at expected levels are accounted for on an accrual basis and charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) For the purpose of presentation, of the Statements of Comprehensive Income, the Management is of the opinion that the function of expenses method, presents fairly the elements of the Company's performance, and hence such a presentation method is adopted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

4.	INCOMING RESOURCES	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
	Restricted Funding	80,854,888	78,328,711
		80,854,888	78,328,711

5.	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	Balance As at	Additions	Disposals	Balance As at
5.1	Gross Carrying Amounts	01.01.2017			31.12.2017
	At Cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Furniture & Fittings	1,652,921	50,063	-	1,702,984
	Office Equipments	4,456,860	131,545	-	4,588,405
	Computers	2,296,505	159,250	-	2,455,755
	Motor Vehicle	78,000	-	-	78,000
	Total Gross Carrying Amount	8,484,286	340,858	-	8,825,144

5.2	Depreciation	As at 01.01.2017	Charge for the Year	Disposals	As at 31.12.2017
	At Cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Furniture & Fittings	1,621,923	26,918	-	1,648,841
	Office Equipments	4,323,503	84,511	-	4,408,014
	Computers	2,220,175	51,194	-	2,271,369
	Motor Vehicle	78,000	-	-	78,000
	Total Depreciation	8,243,601	162,623	-	8,406,224

5.3	Net Book Values		As at 01.01.2017	As at 31.12.2017
			Rs.	Rs.
	Total Carrying Value of Plant & Equipment		240,685	418,920

5.4 During the financial year, the Company acquired Plant & Equipment to the aggregate value of Rs.340,858 (2016 Rs. 217,184/-). Cash payment amounted to Rs. 340,858/- was incurred during the year (2016 - Rs. 217,184/-).

5.5	The useful lives of the assets are estimated as follows;	2017	2016
	Furniture & Fittings	Over 4 Years	Over 4 Years
	Office Equipments	Over 4 Years	Over 4 Years
	Computers	Over 4 Years	Over 4 Years
	Motor Vehicle	Over 4 Years	Over 4 Years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

6.	SHORT TERM DEPOSITS	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
	Fixed Deposits	4,227,650	3,863,780
		4,227,650	3,863,780

7.	ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2017	2016
7.1	Advances, Deposits and Other Receivables	Rs.	Rs.
	Advances	98,698	1,665,131
	Deposits & Prepayments	3,850,461	2,602,382
	Other Receivables	532,659	1,520,665
		4,481,818	5,788,178

7.2	Advances Given to Partner Organizations	2017	2016
	Advances Given to PAFFEREL	-	595,516
	Advances Given to CAFEE	3,073,245	1,918,136
	Advances Given to Sarvodaya	1,928,442	2,600,000
		5,001,687	5,113,652

8.	RESTRICTED FUNDS	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
	Balance at the Beginning of the Year	78,762,833	95,780,272
	Funds Received During the Year	69,494,147	63,405,213
	Funds Transferred to Statement of Comprehensive Income	(80,854,888)	(78,328,711)
	Return to Donor	-	(1,649,301)
	Adjustment Made During the Year	(3,225,925)	(444,640)
	Balance at the End of the Year	64,176,167	78,762,833

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

8. RESTRICTED FUNDS (Contd...)

8.1 Movements in Restricted Funds - 1 January to 31 December 2017

Name of Donor Organisation	Project
MFA Norway	Strong Democracy through Anti Corruption , Open & Inclusive Governance
FK-2013/14	Exchange Programme - TI South Asian Chapters
European Union	Election Monitoring
NED Washington D C USA	Raise Awareness about and Mobilize citizens
USAID/spice	Facilitating Civil Society Engagement in the Development and Monitoring
TI Secretariat -ACA	Effective and Accountable Governance
TI Secretariat -TIS	Effective and Accountable Governance for Sustainable Growth
NAFSO	ODE Land Rights Project
Diakonia	Sri Lanka Democracy and Justice Program
Open Society Foundation	Strengthening Democracy by Supporting Political Representation & Freedom of Expression
Common wealth	Promoting Civic State Engagement to Support Effective Implementation of the Right to Information Act in Sri Lanka
The Asia Foundation	Sub National Governance Program
TI Secretariat	Enabling Impact
Inter News	Inter News
EWMI	Advancing Transparency and Accountability and Countering Corruption in Sri Lanka
Open Society Foundation	Organizational Support and Advancing the Open Government Partnership in Sri Lanka 2017-2019
DAI	Supporting Democratic Governance through Strengthened Civil Society Collaboration
Total for ongoing Project	

	Budget for the Year	(A) Balance Brought Forward	(B) Received During the Year	(C)=(A)+(B) Total Available in Current Year	(D) Transferred to Statement of Comprehensive Income	(E) Adjustment Made During the Year	(G)=(C)-(D)+(E) Balance Carried Forward
	Rs.						
	26,716,338	7,927,244	17,200,137	25,127,380	15,593,919	2,805,108	12,338,569
	-	1,396,259	-	1,396,259	-	(1,396,259)	-
	175,200,000	45,970,988	-	45,970,988	23,513,084	-	22,457,904
	6,390,000	330,425	3,263,999	3,594,424	1,783,192	(1,811,232)	-
	6,425,365	1,333,918	3,179,811	4,513,729	955,464	(2,512,501)	1,045,764
	2,758,625	484,490	2,222,302	2,706,792	261,334	-	2,445,458
	13,714,825	2,439,368	7,401,083	9,840,451	6,015,652	-	3,824,799
	1,022,195	311,041	-	311,041		(311,041)	-
	18,000,000	2,664,315	7,446,275	10,110,590	9,276,862	-	833,728
	10,562,211	8,045,665	8,536,520	16,582,185	14,071,025	-	2,511,160
	11,625,075	4,677,455	-	4,677,455	2,193,463	-	2,483,992
	3,732,585	2,187,051	1,120,614	3,307,665	2,694,661	-	613,004
	-	199,771	668,221	867,992	798,114	-	69,878
	-	794,845	-	794,845	-	-	794,845
	-	-	1,259,560	1,259,560	1,182,294	-	77,266
	-	-	17,195,625	17,195,625	2,270,574	-	14,925,051
	-	-	-	-	245,250	-	(245,250)
	276,147,219	78,762,833	69,494,147	148,256,981	80,854,888	(3,225,925)	64,176,168

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

9. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	2017	2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	13,365,079	11,729,401
Adjustments Made During the Year	282,782	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	11,495,953	1,635,678
Balance at the End of the Year	25,143,814	13,365,079

10. CAPITAL GRANTS	2017	2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	348,596	348,596
Transfer to Statement of Income & Expenditure- Amortization	(348,596)	-
Balance at the End of the Year	-	348,596

11. RETIREMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY	2017	2016
Retirement Benefits Obligation-Gratuity	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	2,246,149	1,845,496
Charge for the Year	328,552	553,668
Payment Made During the Year	(482,380)	(153,015)
Balance at the End of the Year	2,092,321	2,246,149

12. CREDITORS	2017	2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Other Payables	752,860	5,047,029
Project Liability	1,423,520	940,222
Accrued Expenses	402,359	603,386
Gratuity Payable	153,015	153,015
Payable to PAFFERAL	1,112,225	-
	3,843,979	6,743,652

13. PROJECT EXPENSES	2017	2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Staff Cost (13.1)	19,072,411	24,968,415
Direct Project Cost (13.1)	42,410,199	40,605,550
Indirect Project Cost (13.1)	7,257,444	5,271,530
	68,740,054	70,845,495

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

PROJECT EXPENDITURE (Contd..)

13.1 Project Activity Summary For the year ended 31st December 2017

Activity/Project	Donor Organization	Total Amount Expended			Total Expenses
		Staff Cost	Direct Project COST	Indirect Project COST	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Strong Democracy through Anti Corruption , Open & Inclusive Governance	MFA Norway	671,605	3,948,847	-	4,620,452
Election Monitoring	European Union	3,670,312	17,017,382	2,487,744	23,175,438
Raise Awareness about and Mobilize Citizens	NED Washington D C USA	84,770	1,687,522	10,901	1,783,193
Facilitating Civil Society Engagement in the Development and Monitoring	USAID/Spice	430,618	524,846	-	955,464
Effective and Accountable Governance	TI Secretariat -ACA	81,363	80,000	69,971	231,334
Effective and Accountable Governance for Sustainable Growth	TI Secretariat -TIS	2,326,599	2,137,905	1,431,240	5,895,744
Sri Lanka Democracy and Justice Program	Diakonia	2,164,533	4,834,161	1,173,558	8,172,252
Strengthening Democracy by Supporting Political Representation & Freedom of Expression	Open Society Foundation	5,644,305	7,322,817	986,503	13,953,625
Promoting Civic State Engagement to Support Effective Implementation of the Right to Information Act in Sri Lanka	Commonwealth	535,978	1,645,295	47,189	2,228,462
Sub National Governance Program	The Asia Foundation	762,695	1,931,966	-	2,694,661
Enabling Impact	TI Secretariat	364,791	287,003	25,070	676,864
Advancing Transparency and Accountability and Countering Corruption in Sri Lanka	EWMI	223,560	930,853	27,881	1,182,294
Organizational Support and Advancing the Open Government Partnership in Sri Lanka 2017-2019	Open Society Foundation	818,587	61,602	985,012	1,865,201
Supporting Democratic Governance through Strengthened Civil Society Collaboration	DAI	232,875	-	12,375	245,250
RUN ALAC Center Colombo Staff Salary	Diakonia	998,360	-	-	998,360
RUN ALAC Center Colombo Staff Salary	RTI	61,460	-	-	61,460
TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES		19,072,411	42,410,199	7,257,444	68,740,054
Administration Expenses		6,834,209	-	5,087,802	11,922,011
Total Expenses		25,906,620	42,410,199	12,345,246	80,662,065

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

14.	INCOME TAX EXPENSES		
	As per the Inland Revenue act No. 10 of 2006 and subsequently amendments there to, all Non Government Organizations are liable for Income tax 3% of all grants received during the year and are taxable at 28%. Other income are taxable at the rate of 28%. The Company has not provided NGO tax for the year ended 31 December 2017.		
14.1	Current Income Tax	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
	Current Income Tax Charge	1,534,723	1,579,311
	Income Tax Expense Reported in the Income Statement	1,534,723	1,579,311
14.2	Income Tax Payable on Interest Income	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
	Interest Income	5,481,153	5,640,395
		5,481,153	5,640,395
	Tax Liability @ 28%	1,534,723	1,579,311
	Less:		
	Balance as at 01 January 2017	874,588	493,731
	WHT Paid on Interest	(579,665)	(564,570)
	Self Assessment Payments	(1,328,924)	(633,884)
	Balance Payable	500,721	874,588
15.	REVENUE EARNED FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES	2017	2016
		Rs.	Rs.
	Interest Income	5,538,086	5,647,735
	Other Income	4,092,639	-
	Amounts Write Off	2,407,491	640,700
	Sundry Income	401,041	298,246
	Amortization of Capital Grant	348,596	-
	Donation	50,000	-
		12,837,853	6,586,681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

16. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2017	2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	6,834,209	6,870,684
Security	677,798	180,225
Office Rent	633,316	357,500
Telephone/Internet Charges	443,628	144,426
Gratuity	328,558	553,668
Legal Charges	283,740	41,211
Electricity	234,665	-
Audit Fees	204,000	323,690
Exgratia Payment	203,130	700,000
AGM Expenses	176,119	20,525
Rates	167,771	4,052
Depreciation	162,622	70,711
Accounting Package Maintenance	143,355	16,983
Staff Welfare	141,722	133,851
Travelling	139,318	58,713
Advertisement	132,600	-
Secretarial Fees	118,235	107,375
Janitorial Charges	105,900	155,750
Training	95,620	-
Bank Charges	93,138	73,308
Office Maintenance	83,620	1,110
Recruitment Cost	82,850	51,668
Insurance	81,818	354,605
Tax Consultancy	65,321	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	53,967	5,320
Board Meeting Expenses	51,811	60,900
Web Maintenance	30,703	8,761
IT Maintenance	29,962	16,955
Water Rates	27,447	-
News Papers	25,290	37,685
AMM 2017 Expense	22,407	-
Audit Expense	16,096	-
Telephone Units	7,250	-
Meeting Expenses	6,520	-
Printing and Stationery	5,012	59,852
Postage, Stamps and Courier Charges	4,809	4,378
Vehicle Maintenance	4,685	10,755
Travelling	3,000	-
Annual Leave Payment	-	201,891
Equipment Maintenance	-	106,720
Consultancy Charges	-	80,000
EFC Subscription Charges	-	28,203
PAYE Tax	-	26,695
	11,922,011	10,868,170

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

17.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	2017	2016
	Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents	Rs.	Rs.
17.1	Favourable Cash & Cash Equivalent Balance		
	Balance at Bank	82,494,949	88,420,190
	Cash in Hand	87,794	128,399
		82,582,743	88,548,589
17.2	Unfavourable Cash & Cash Equivalents Balance		
	Balance at Bank	(955,816)	(1,213,987)
		(955,816)	(1,213,987)
		81,626,927	87,334,602
18.	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS		
	There are no capital commitments as at 31 December 2017.		
19.	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
19.1	The Company does not have significant contingent liabilities as at the 31 December 2017.		
20.	EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE STATEMENT OF FINANCE POSITION DATE		
	There have been no material events occurring after the Balance Sheet date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.		
21.	RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES		
21.1	Transactions with Key Management Personnel of the Organization		
	The key management personnel are the members of the senior management committee being responsible for project management, General management and implementation of policy decisions. None of these key personnel are members of the board of directors of the Company. No member of the Board of Directors receives any salary or other compensation.		
		2017	2016
a)	Key Management Personnel Compensation	Rs.	Rs.
	Short - Term Employee Benefits	5,595,736	5,506,200
		5,595,736	5,506,200

CORPORATE INFORMATION

NAME

Transparency International Sri Lanka
Company Registration No - GA 279

LEGAL STATUS

Company Limited by Guarantee incorporated in Sri Lanka

DATE OF INCORPORATION

23 March 2004 under the Companies Act No.7 of 1982
Re-registered under the Companies Act No.7 of 2007

REGISTERED OFFICE

No 5/1, Elibank Road, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka

Telephone : 011 4369781

Fax : 011 2 501 707

E-mail : tisl@tisrilanka.org

Web : www.tisrilanka.org

COMPANY SECRETARY

Charuni Gunawardana LLB (Hons) LLM

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young

Chartered Accountants

BANKERS

Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC

www.tisrilanka.org

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